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The Lake Gems of Oakland.

Edited by S. B. McCracken,
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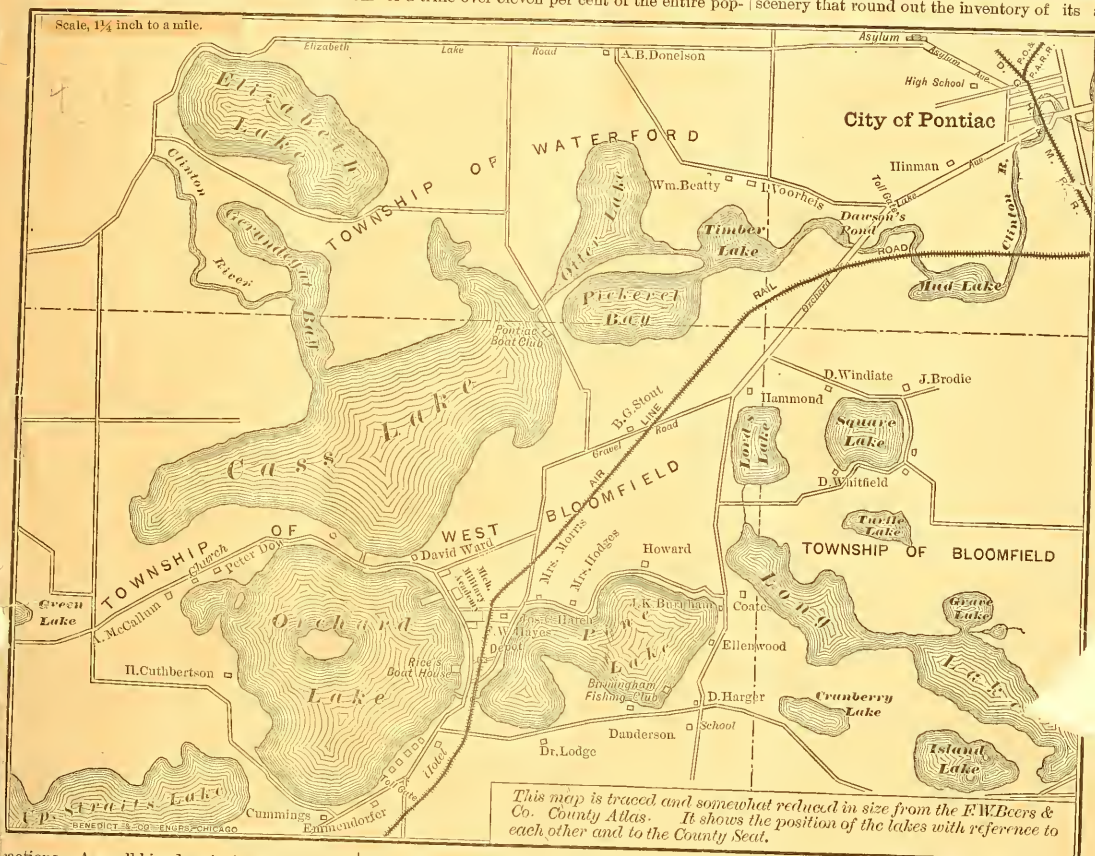
THE COUNTY AND THE LAKES.

THE County of Oakland holds an imperial position in the State of Michigan by reason of her territorial extent, her agricultural resources, and the sterling character of her population. The county comprises twenty-five full surveyed townships, while the usual number of towns in the counties of the State, except where convenience has made necessary a departure from the rule, is but sixteen. Her agriculture has from

the first history of the State as a producing region enjoyed a standard character. The population of the county is very largely native stock—that is, the descendants of those who were habitants of the country at the Revolutionary period. The early population was drawn mainly from the State of New York, (though with a considerable infusion from the British islands), and the local nomenclature of western New York is duplicated in a number of the towns and villages of the county. In 1840 the population was 23,646, or a trifle over eleven per cent of the entire pop-

ulation of the State, Wayne county only outnumbering it by less than a thousand. The present population of 41,000 is the product by natural increase from the earlier stock, reinforced to some extent by immigration mainly from the same localities from which the earlier population was drawn. So that the imperial position of the county in the three essentials first named cannot be disputed.

But aside from the elements of character noted foregoing, the county of Oakland has been favored by nature with a topography and a lake scenery that round out the inventory of its at-



actions. A small kingdom in itself, its crown enriched by a setting of silvery gems in the form of numerous lakes and lakelets, of which there are over four hundred in the county, covering an area of fully 20,000 square acres.

The residents of the county, familiar with its scenery, have not, perhaps, estimated it at its true value. It is but just however to couple its beauty with the farther one, that the compelling attention first to the beauties of the county, have led to the cultivation of the agricultural development has

reached a stage at which the people can well afford to appropriate a percentage of their time and thought to the enjoyment of what the labors and sacrifices of the early pioneers have bequeathed to them and what it is their mission to add to and improve.

It is with the view of stimulating an interest in, and drawing attention to, the lake feature of the county, not only on the part of residents, but of those from without, that the preparation of these sketches has been undertaken. For (returning again to the thought of material advantage), while the agricultural development

has reached a fair maximum, a future source of wealth, and a limitless field for the cultivation of the artistic and the elegant in life, center around the Lake Gems of the county. It is but a question of time when the shores of the more attractive lakes will be dotted with villas, bringing increase both in population and wealth.

In the effort to present the Lake Gems of Oakland to the public, the necessities of the case compelled concentration, and convenience suggested what we have somewhat arbitrarily styled "The Orchard Lake Group" as the point first to receive special attention. The three

lakes that especially characterize this group, are Cass, Orchard and Pine lakes. The first named is the largest body of water in the county, covering an area of 2,000 to 2,500 acres. Orchard lake covers some 1,400 acres, and Pine lake something more than half that space.

The land lying to the east and south of Pine and Orchard lakes forms the divide of the local water shed. Pine lake discharges into Orchard, and Orchard into Cass, which is drained by the Clinton river, this discharging into Lake St. Clair below Mt. Clemens. The River Rouge, which discharges into Detroit river below Detroit, has its rise in Long lake, and the Huron, which empties into the Detroit at a point still farther down, drains Straits lake.

A peculiar feature of all the lakes is the crystal clearness of their waters. There are several small lakes in the county whose shores and bottom give them the unpoetic name of "Mud Lake," but their waters have the same clearness as those of their sister gems with a more brilliant setting. The phenomena that produced these lakes is a mystery beyond our present purpose to seek to fathom. The clearness of their waters indicates that they are the outflow of living springs. Some of them are visibly so, while others are without visible inflow or outflow. There is a very prevalent opinion that their pulsations respond to each other through an underground arterial system. That they receive supply from invisible springs seems to be demonstrated by the phenomena presented by Orchard lake. It has no visible source of supply except the small outlet from Pine lake, while it discharges into Cass lake a volume three to four times what it receives. It would seem that the excess must be supplied from springs within its bed.

By reference to the outline map it will be observed that, starting from a line drawn from Square lake to Timber lake, and running from thence to Orchard lake, a distance of some three miles, there nestles a little peninsula flanked on the north by Timber lake, Pickerel bay and Cass lake, and on the south by Square lake Lord's lake, Long lake, and Pine lake. For all purposes for which a water environment is desirable, this territory is an island, but with land approaches from all directions. Upon reaching Orchard lake, this situation is extended or half a mile to the southeastward between Orchard and Pine lakes, and for two miles or more to the north between Orchard and Cass. To the west it is still further extended from Orchard between Green and Union lakes, and Strait's lake. North of Cass lake a similar situation is formed by Cass, Otter and Elizabeth lakes, while south of Pine and Long lakes the same feature appears. Indeed, situations in which the temperature is modified by water surroundings, are in this quarter the rule rather than the exception.

That this locality should have been a favorite resort for the Indians is simply in accordance with the natural law of selection which so largely guided the children of the forest. The sandy soil, although not such as the skilled agriculturist would choose for crops, was nevertheless easily worked by the rude methods of the Indians. The plains afforded excellent grazing for deer, while the narrow passages between the waters were so many traps by means of which they might be taken. These consider-

ations at least appear to a writer at a time when no Indian remains to verify the presumption, as reasonable hypotheses. Whatever the spiritual conception of the "happy hunting ground" may be, we can hardly imagine a material situation better adapted to the wants of primitive man.

As a strategic position also, and a point for attack and defense, it would be difficult to find a situation more secure. Hence the Indian chief Pontiac chose wisely in making this a center of operations in his campaigns against the whites. The Jesuit missionaries, famous for their choice of strategic points, could not have overlooked the martial value of the place in view of its loveliness in peace, in placing upon it their mark of occupancy.

Orchard Lake.

In treating of the lakes hereabout as a group, and of special topics connected with them under separate heads, comparatively little remains to be said when we come to write of each one under its own name. Yet as Orchard lake is the recognized queen of a constellation of beauties, it will necessarily command the greater degree of attention. The map will show its general outline to be comparatively round, and that it holds a central position in the group. With very trifling exceptions its shores are hard, with high, bluff banks as a rule, though in some places, especially on the eastern and southern shore, it presents a shelving, sandy beach. At these points the roadway traverses the beach, affording a most enchanting scene either for a drive or a ramble. On the south, especially, a row of native trees, large and massive, stands between the roadway and the water's edge, the carriage track being nicely graveled, a work of Mr. Anthony Emmendorfer when filling the very useful office of overseer of highways. The road, which in some places is sandy, might be similarly improved at other points with advantage. The lake takes its name from the island situated near its center, on which was growing, when the region first became known to the white settlers, an apple orchard.

APPLE ISLAND.

The principal island takes its name from the circumstance last stated. The Indians called the island Me-na-sa-gor-ning, meaning "apple place." The trees were in bearing fifty years ago, and until a comparatively late date. Mr. Dow reports gathering fifty-six bushels of apples one year from one tree, at a time when they were common to all comers. Few (if any) of the trees now remain. Their origin is purely conjectural, and the Indians of the locality, so far as is known, had no tradition concerning it. The apples were of the same variety as those grown in the old French orchards near Detroit. It was a rule with the Jesuit missionaries, as is well known, to visit all points where the Indians were accustomed to gather. As this was one of their favorite resorts, it is very probable that those worthy men, the early missionaries, about whom hovers such a charm of mingled romance and veneration, and whose labors furnish so important and thrilling a chapter in the local history of Michigan, planted on the little island in Orchard lake the gems which, growing and expanding to a broad and vigorous maturity, gave mute testimony in after years to the beneficence and wise foresight of a school of faithful shepherds who, whether in their care

for the spiritual or material welfare of man, have ever proven their right to the title of Fathers. In contemplating worth, heroism and devotion, all ethics are merged, all lines of opinion are obliterated, all religions and the negation of all religions, flow together. In Sir Walter Scott's metrical romance of "Marmion," is pictured a well, surmounted by a cross, and bearing this inscription:

"Drink, weary pilgrim, drink, and pray,
For the poor soul of Sybil Gray,
Who built this cross and well."

May he who shall gather the last apple from the primitive trees on Apple island, taste it only with a sentiment of reverence and love for the unknown hand that planted the germ.

The island, containing about forty acres, was an Indian reservation, but becoming government land, was bid in at a land sale in 1827, by one James Galloway, of Palmyra, N. Y., at eleven shillings per acre. Mr. Galloway, notwithstanding his Scotch name, was a stranger to the Scotch settlers. It subsequently came into the hands of the Dows, by whom it was sold to John Coats, of J. & P. Coats spool thread notoriety, and by him was sold about 1860 to the late Colin Campbell, of Detroit, in whose family it still remains. The island lies high and dry, with no marsh on its shore, is gently rolling, and a large portion of its surface is still covered with the original timber growth. Mrs. Campbell and her family make their summer residence on the island.

INDIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Much interest, of course, centers around the Indian history connected with the lakes. The Indian village on what is now Mr. Ward's property is spoken of in another article. Mr. Dow remembers gatherings of Indians at various times to the number of several hundred who made their camping ground near his place. There is an old Indian burial ground at the south-west corner of the lake where the famous chief Black Bird was buried. All authorities seem to agree that this was a rallying point for Pontiac in his wars upon the whites, and that he made it a place of retreat after his failure to reduce Detroit by siege.

In the History of Oakland County, published in 1877, page 72, it is said: "The Orchard lake Indians were a kind of independent band, not bearing allegiance to any chief." And again page 307: "Shiawassee and Saginaw Indians lived in this part of the territory in considerable numbers and traveled all through the country. A village of some seventy or eighty lived on the island in Orchard lake, ruled by an old chief named, or nick-named, 'Goody Morning' (Gut-maw-nine?). He had two sons, who were very intelligent. The Indians were very peaceful, and so truthful that they could always be relied on."

THE LEGEND OF ME-NAH-SA-GOR-NING.

Like many other points of interest formerly inhabited by the Indians, Orchard lake has a legend of love and tragedy, upon which is woven the charm of myth. The legend bearing title above is related in a poem of thirty stanzas by the late Dr. Samuel M. Leggett. Not having space for the poem (which is in the following prose version by which it is followed):

The legend which I have
is founded upon an incident
in Orchard lake long before

man. * * On the high bank of this lake, opposite the island, is still to be seen the ancient burying ground of the Sacs, Hurons, and Wyandots. Tradition says that, back beyond the memory of the tribe, a young chief sickened and suddenly died. The maiden to whom he was betrothed became insane, and whenever she could escape from her guardians, would take the body of the young chief from its resting place in the old ground, across the lake, and carry it back where his lodge formerly stood. At last, weary of guarding her, with the advice of their "medicine man," the tribe killed her, upon her refusal to marry. This crime, so directly opposed to all former Indian custom, so offended the Great Spirit that he avowed his intention to totally destroy the tribe, and to give the maiden "as long as water flowed," complete control over it.* She alone has power to assume her form at any time by the beating of the Indian drum. At this sound they must gather and wait where an old canoe has been gradually covered by the drifting sands. Upon the signal of her coming with her dead, the warriors must meet her on the shore, bear the chief on his bier, and lay him down by the ashes of his council fire, and, waiting beside him until she can caress him, bear him back to his resting place. All, however, must be done between sunset and sunrise, a foggy night being always chosen to elude observation.

In the poem entitled "Avalon," on a subsequent page of this publication, the Editor has given a mythological version of this legend.

TRIBUTES OF SENTIMENT.

The following poem by Henry M. Look, written and published in a Pontiac paper in 1877, will carry its own explanation:

ORCHARD LAKE.

On the blue of thy bosom, O beautiful lake,
Where cloud-shadows wander and bright ripples break,
Where sunshine and starlight eternally play,
My heart, like a sea-bird, is flitting to-day.

Thy wavelets reply to the whispering pines,
And kiss the sweet bloom of thy low-hanging vines;
A gem on the waters thy green island lies,
O'erlit by the glow of Hesperian skies.

But fiver this moment, and dearer than all,
Are the dreams of the past which thy beauties recall;
The mournful enchantment that hangs over thee,
Gives cast unto memories as mournful in me.

I remember the joy of those swift-winged years,
Ere Fate had unlocked her deep fountain of tears,
And bright ones, who gladsomely sailed o'er thy breast,
When suns of delight were descending the west.

I remember the songs that were borne on the air,
While summer winds lifted the sweet singer's hair—
How one sighed, as she dropped her soft hand o'er the boat,
But forever to sing and forever to float.

How silent the songs that were borne on the air,
And threaded with silver the sweet singer's hair;
And the one who there dropped her soft hand o'er the boat,
By the portals of sunset is dwelling remote.

In the slumber of death, or the triumph of life,
In the shade of repose, or the rancor of strife,
All scattered abroad like the leaves that are sore,
Are the souls that once lingered in happiness here.

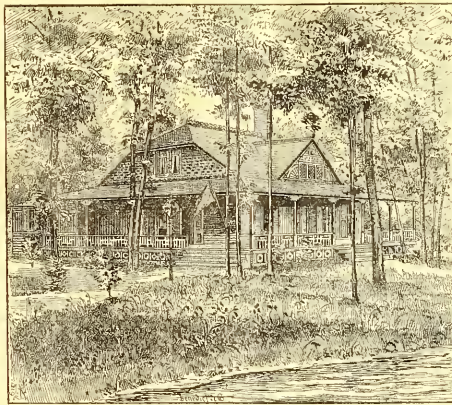
I hail you, O wanderers near and afar,
Who follow an evil or fortunate star,
And crave you the guard of that Infinite hand
Whose care o'er the waste of the world can expand.

By a goodlier sea on a statelier shore,
Where bargues never founder and storms never roar,
Let us hope, be the Folly Horse tardy or fast,
With our hearts undecayed we may gather at last.

Yet still and forever, O beautiful lake,
Shall I see thy clouds wander, thy bright ripples break;
And oft on thy wave, as the splendor shall play,
My soul, like a sea-bird, will float as to-day.

The romance and beauty of this gem of the lakes are also made the subject of touching reference by Miss Kittie Cuthbertson (now Mrs. McCoy), in her sweet little poem, "A Farewell," written in 1880.

Presumably over the spiritual or ghostly remains of the tribe after its destruction.



"BONNIECOTE."

Summer residence of Joseph Black, Orchard Lake.

FIVE DETROIT COTTAGES.

At the south-west approach to Orchard lake, its shore is indented by a promontory thickly wooded with forest trees, principally oaks. The trees are what is known as second growth, though having attained a considerable size and height. The situation is picturesque and romantic, and purely primeval in its character. It is one of the most profound quiet and seclusion, and it was for this reason that five Detroit families fixed upon it for their summer retreat. The cottages overlook and front the lake, and are so effectually screened from the highway by the forest trees that no one would suspect that there was a human habitation in that direction. They are reached simply by a carriage track that leaves the highway and leads into the forest. The group is properly called the "Detroit Colony," but from the charming situation it ought to have a common name, both poetic and classical.

The cottages are indicated on the map. Going from left to right as seen from the lake front, they are named and occupied as follows: "Pine Point," Mrs. Gen. Throop; "The Woodbine," Morris L. Williams; "Oak Grove," F. D. Taylor; "Buena Vista," W. W. Leggett; "Bonniecote," Joseph Black. On the beach fronting their cottage, Mr. Black's people have erected a tasty boat house, the upper portion of which forms an open balcony where the lake breezes play in the most sultry weather, its benefits being free to the common enjoyment of all the cottagers.

CAUSAL MENTION.

The objective points are marked on the map. Near Mr. Dow's residence and a few rods to the west is a small Disciples (or Campbellite) church, the site for which was donated by Mr. Dow. The society was organized and the church built largely through the efforts of Mrs. Colin Campbell. Dr. E. A. Lodge, formerly of Detroit, but now residing on Pine lake, officiates as minister. Near the head of the bay on the northwest, Angus McCallum, a scion of one of the original settlers, has a fine farm. Mr. Hugh Cuthbertson, a son of the first settler of that name, has also a fine property and residence on the west side of the lake. Mr. R. W. Cummings occupies a slightly residence overlooking the south shore of the lake. Mr. Cummings' family sometimes entertain sojourners during the summer months.

Cass Lake.

Cass Lake is about three miles in length, with a somewhat irregular shore line. Across the bay opposite Mr. Ward's property, it is one and three-fourths miles in width, but with the arm called Gerundegut bay extending northward for over a mile. Much of this lake is shoal, especially along the beach, affording the best possible situation for children to bathe and acquire the art of swimming. Some parts of the shore however, especially on the north side, are marshy. It receives the Clinton river through the bay above named, and discharges into Otter lake.

AQUATIC ASSOCIATION.

The social attractions around Cass lake center at the boat house and grounds of the Pontiac and Cass Lake Aquatic Association (noted on the map as the Pontiac Boat Club), located at the foot of the lake. This organization represents the beauty and chivalry of Pontiac and vicinity. Its capital stock is \$5,000, in shares of \$10 each. The active membership is limited to one hundred, who must be residents of the county. Honorary members may be admitted upon payment of ten dollars. Membership secures the privileges of the Association to the member and his family. The grounds consist of about an acre and a-half, covered by a fine grove. There are two boat houses, sheds, and a temporary cook-house refreshments are prepared. The large house cost \$1,200, and has room for housing twenty-five to thirty boats. The boats are the property of the Association, and, with the grounds and buildings, are free to the use of members and their families, and friends invited and accompanied by members. An opening is usually held at the commencement of each season, when the larger boat house is utilized as a dancing hall. The Association is managed by the executive officers and board of directors, who, for the present year, are: President, W. G. Hinman; Vice President, Wm. H. Brummitt; Secretary, S. A. Dewey; Treasurer, Benj. S. Tregent; Directors, C. R. Freeman, S. A. Pratt, H. H. Colvin, J. S. Stockwell, J. Hammond.

Adjoining the Association grounds, on lands of B. Cole, Messrs. R. H. Elliott and L. W. Stanton, of Pontiac, with their families, are enjoying a camping season in what they have christened "Camp Woodbine." J. S. Stock-

well and family have been their guests, as also the Misses Rodda, of Detroit. The camp consists of two board cottages and four tents.

H. E. ALLISON'S PLAT.

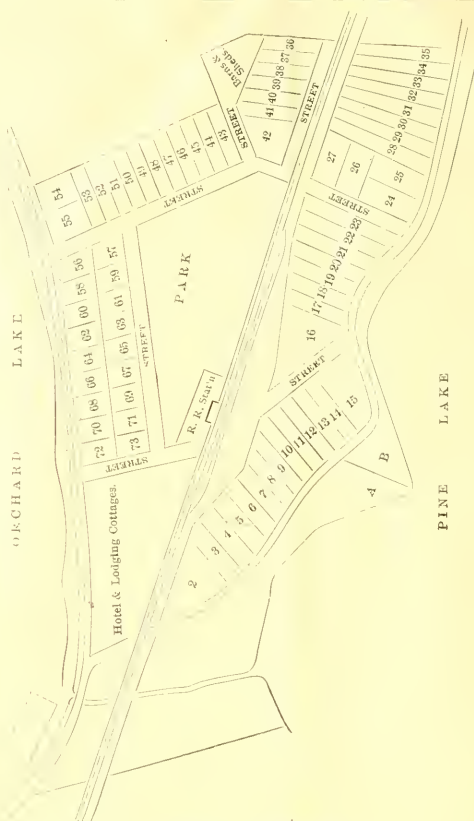
H. E. Allison has a plat of six acres of grove adjoining the Aquatic Association property on the south. The location for camping or cottages is one of the best on the lake shore. The plat has a frontage on the road of about 30 rods, and about the same on the lake. The shore is gradually sloping to deep water, and is free from weeds or grass, presenting a clear, sandy bottom, being a safe bathing place for children. The property is in the market to acceptable parties in sites of convenient size. No better location can be found for summer cottages. It is about three miles from Pontiac.

Systematic Improvement—A Feasible Plan by Detroit Parties.

To many residents of Detroit it may sound a little strange to speak of a summer resort away from the great water ways that they are accustomed to observe. They will protest that there is but one Lacerne in Switzerland and but one Como in Italy. Hence there can be but one line on which to look for lakeside retreats in Michigan, and that is along the great waters that wash its shores. But these waters are devoted to commerce. They suggest nothing of rest and repose. There is scarcely a nook that is not plowed by vessels laden with merchandise. [The odor of fish, of molasses, of rum, and of tar, creeps through the lattice of the most sequestered summer cote. The recreations that seek these channels are the counterpart of their commerce. The dissipation of trade gives way for a time to social dissipation. The mass seek by excesses in one direction, to relieve the high nervous tension that comes of the continuous strife and competition of commerce. They seek to relieve one disease by feeding another. The resorts along the great lakes and rivers are all liable to be invaded by excursion parties with these characteristics. Hence they offer no security for that perfect relaxation which is the only cure for the overstrain of business.

This relaxation can be had at the inland lakes. Instead of the odors of commerce, the dwellers can enjoy the odor of the fresh clover meads. In place of the steam whistle of the vessel they have the song of the wood thrush. Instead of the profane voice of dissipation they have the mystical chant of the sacred groves. A realization of this contrast has led many city people to seek summer homes on the inland lakes.

The only comprehensive and systematic plan so far proposed for improvement at the lakes is the one originating with Mr. F. W. Hayes, Vice-President of the Preston Bank, of Detroit. The immediate site of this improvement is a tract of very desirable land between Orchard and Pine lakes, and fronting on both lakes, as shown by the diagram. The plan is essentially co-operative, and the feature that will commend itself at once is, that no building sites have been or will be sold to outside parties without the assent of all the lot owners, so that persons toward whom objections may exist can form no part of the community. This feature of mutual acceptance constitutes the cottagers practically



ORCHARD LAKE PARK.

a social club, and the club feature is the leading thought in the entire plan.

The owner of each lot agrees to erect a cottage equal at least in cost to a fixed minimum. Half of the money for lots goes into an improvement fund for the beautifying and improvement of the park shown on the diagram, the park being 1,200 feet at its greatest length and 500 feet at its greatest width. Owners of lots also agree to erect no barns, outhouses, or sheds on their property; the open triangular area at the foot of the street at the top of the diagram is set apart for this purpose. A large hotel is to be erected for the accommodation of the cottagers especially and the public in general, in addition to which there will be boat houses, bath houses and all pleasure conveniences.

It will be seen that the hotel and each cottage fronts either on one of the lakes or on the park. There can be little choice of location therefore, so far as regards the free play of the lake breezes. Indeed, situated so near to and between the lakes, the park lots will be equally desirable with the lake fronts. The streets will be laid out, graded and graveled equal to the best macadamized roads. The magnificent forest trees, as yet undisturbed on the tract, will be retained except where the necessities of improvement may require their removal.

The Air Line railroad has its depot, a neat little gothic structure, within the tract. Already its trains leave and take up many passengers here during the summer. It is but an

extension of the D., G. H. & M. from Detroit. There are, as elsewhere noted, a number of summer cottages already on the lakes at different points, and more in contemplation. In its moral and social aspects, the situation as generally described in other parts of this publication could scarcely be improved upon. The Michigan Military Academy adjacent, suggests at once an intellectual atmosphere, a classical refinement, and a sense of security.

As addressed to the city of Detroit, the Orchard lake situation is already a suburb of the city. The plan here but briefly outlined will make it still farther such. Its accessibility enables business men to be at their desks during business hours, and to enjoy the society of their families in a delightful sylvan retreat the balance of the day, during the heated term from May to September, and the year round for that matter, if desirable. It affords at the same time pure air, pure food, and an unlimited field for exercise and play for children, while to wives worn and wearied by the exactions of society and the care of large establishments in the city it proffers a new life during a considerable portion of each year. It may be stated in this connection that by the hotel plan those cottager who so desire may take their meals without the labor of providing them in their own home. The site has been appropriately named "Orchard Lake Park."

W. W. Hannan, 103 Griswold street, Detroit is agent for this property.

Michigan Military Academy.

The name of this institution has become synonymous with Orchard Lake. The immediate site of the Academy is a slight eminence on the east shore of Orchard lake, but connected by Academy avenue with Pine lake, distant at this point about a quarter of a mile.

HISTORICAL.

The project of the Academy was first conceived by Col. Rogers in 1875. He was at that time an officer of the army on detached service in Detroit, and the military instructor of the "Pelouze Corps," an organization of young boys, sons of citizens of Detroit, who as amateur soldiers acquired a marked proficiency in drill and discipline. Col. Rogers came to Orchard lake in 1875 in quest of a place for holding an encampment by the Pelouze Corps. A location was made, and an encampment held that year on the west side of the lake.

Col. Rogers' natural military enthusiasm had led him before to entertain the idea of establishing a military school. His visit to Orchard lake at that time brought this desire and the means of carrying it out together. The general situation was all that could be desired. The Copeland property, as it was then known, was in the market at a reasonable figure. This had formerly been the residence of Judge Joseph T. Copeland, and had been kept as a hotel. Negotiations were opened which resulted in the purchase of the property, comprising about one hundred acres of land, and its conversion to the uses of the Michigan Military Academy. The buildings were at that time sufficient for a beginning, and the Academy was opened in September, 1877, with small financial means, but with faith and energy on the part of its projector as its chief capital stock for the future. The school opened with six teachers, including the superintendent, and an average attendance during the first year as shown in the schedule below.

The first commencement was held in June, 1878, at which one graduate, Edward McE. Benson, of Detroit, received the diploma of the Academy, he having entered with an advanced standing. The average attendance and number of graduates each year have been as follows:

Attendance.	Graduates.
1878.....	40.....
1879.....	70.....
1880.....	97.....
1881.....	110.....
1882.....	116.....
1883.....	138.....
1884.....	90.....
1885.....	112.....
1886.....	125.....

This shows a steady and healthy growth from the beginning, and it may be remarked here that the attendance during the year 1885-6 was fully up to the capacity of the school.

CLASSES AND COURSES.

The full Academic period is four years, divided into four classes, First, Second, Third, and Fourth, the First being the prospective graduating class each year. There is also a Post-Graduate department, which takes precedence in the catalogue, and a Preparatory department, which ranks after class Four.

There are in the several classes five courses of study which are open to the election of cadets, namely, the English, Academy, Scientific, Latin, and Classical. The English course may be com-

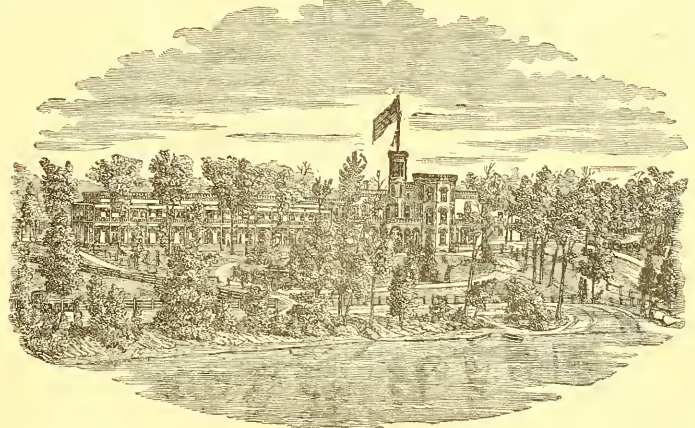
pleted in three years, and is properly the business course, the studies being designed to fit graduates for the average business of life. The Academy course comprises four years, and is an extension of the English, giving a more advanced instruction in the sciences, with the option of Latin, German or French. It is designed to be a finished course short of the classics. The Scientific course varies from the Academy course so far as is necessary to fit graduates for admission to the corresponding course in the University. The Latin course is a further modification of the Academy course by giving more attention to the languages. The Classical course fits the graduate for admission to the Classical course in the University, and the Academy's diploma ensures such admission to the graduates from each course without examination. Military Science and Tactics necessarily form a part of the instruction in each course.

A practical feature of the instruction imparted at the Academy is the Department of Manual Training and Electrical Work, recently introduced. It is not expected that this course will make skilled mechanics of the students, but it will give them an idea of the nature of wood and

a complete military organization, constituting a battalion of four companies, under command of an officer of the U. S. army detailed for duty at the institution, this officer at present being Lieut. F. S. Strong, Fourth U. S. Artillery. The battalion has its adjutant, quartermaster, signal officer, sergeant-major, color sergeant, band, and trumpeters, each company having a full roster of commissioned and non-commissioned officers appointed from the cadets. Besides the advantages of drill and field evolution for which the ample parade grounds afford facilities, this system involves a military discipline that demands a personal accounting by every cadet at stated times each day. While however, military instruction and discipline form the distinctive feature of the school, the academic work, so far as it is pursued, is made as thorough as in the best colleges.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

The officers and teachers reside in or near the Academy, and have a continual oversight over the pupils, partaking of the family relation. While the Academy is not conducted in the interest of any religious denomination, its manag-



MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY.

metals, and the manner of working them, such as will be of service in whatever pursuit they may hereafter follow. In the wood working shop are taught the use of the saw, plane, and other wood-working tools, wood turning, etc. In metals, the students are instructed in chipping, and in finishing and fitting with the file, turning, and other machine work. During the last two months in the Senior year the class in Physics spend their time in the shop, constructing electric bells, telephones, microphones, and other electrical apparatus. It is the intention to direct all the shop work towards the construction of electrical appliances, and to introduce a separate course in electrical training and cognate subjects. The shop facilities will be increased, and testing instruments provided, so that thorough instruction may be given in electricity, both theoretical and practical. Students who enter this field will be required to have a knowledge of Algebra, Geometry, and General Chemistry. One year of French or German is recommended.

A CORPS MILITARY.

The Academy through its personnel presents

ers desire to make it decidedly a Christian school. There are daily prayers in the chapel, and religious services every Sunday, which all the cadets are required to attend. Cadets are forbidden to use tobacco or to partake of intoxicants in any form.

In the early years of the school an impression attained that it was a sort of Botany bay to which parents might send their wayward boys. A few necessary expulsions have corrected this impression. In no case are applicants received without proper testimonials of good moral character.

OUTFIT AND EXPENSES.

Students are required to be uniformed in "cadet grey," the suits to be made by the Academy tailors. Each cadet will provide himself with the following articles: Two pairs of high shoes, or boots, with thick soles; six pairs of socks; three undershirts; three pairs of drawers; three night shirts; six white shirts; six white linen collars; two black neckties; twelve pocket handkerchiefs; six pairs white cotton gloves; twelve towels; six table napkins; one napkin ring; four pillow cases, 20 by 34 inches;

four sheets, 1½ by 7 feet; one pair heavy blankets; one comfortable; *one clothes-bag; one clothes-brush; one hair brush and one comb; one tooth-brush; one piece toilet soap. Each article must be marked with owner's name. Articles marked with the star must be purchased of the Quartermaster for the sake of uniformity.

The charge for instruction, room, board, washing (twelve pieces), mending underclothing, fuel, lights, use of arms and equipments, etc., is about \$350 per annum. Cost of uniforms and incidental expenses, about \$150 per year. The circulars of the Academy, which are supplied on application, give full information on this head.

THE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The executive building (distinguished by its castellated front), and those adjoining on the east, were formerly the residence of Judge Copeland, in which also he for a time tried the experiment of a public house. This building is the family residence of the Superintendent, and contains also the general office. The wood building adjoining, 20 by 60 feet, contains one recitation room, editorial rooms, kitchen, and general lavatory, mechanic's dining room, and dormitories for kitchen and farm help. Also ample cellars, bake house, heating, etc., with store rooms and ice house in the rear. The north wing, so called, adjoining, 30 by 140 feet, but with a ten foot veranda on three sides, is of wood, and two stories. The first floor contains dining hall, 30 by 60 feet, barber shop, matrons' work room, and tailor shops. The second floor contains dormitories for employees.

The new dormitory building is of brick, 30 by 120 feet, and three stories high. It is made into four divisions, one the counterpart of the other. There are on each floor four rooms, each containing two single beds (the boys do not lodge together in any case). A sub-basement to each division has bath and wash rooms, which serve the occupants of the division. Each room is furnished with bedsteads, beds and pillows (bed linen and covering supplied by the occupants), tables, chairs, wardrobe, and bureau. The rooms are steam heated, and lighted with gas made on the premises, (as in fact the whole establishment is so warmed and lighted). The building is finished in hard wood throughout, and is practically fire proof, brick or party walls separating the different divisions from each other.

The Academic building, 30 by 80 feet, situated partly in the rear of the last named, is of wood, two stories and basement. In the basement are the engine room, armory, laundry, and mechanic shop. The first floor has chapel, 30 by 40 feet (150 seats), laboratory, post office, Quartermaster's office, and wash and bath rooms for officers and instructors. The second floor has three recitation rooms, Commandant's office, and additional rooms for cadets.

The Manual Training department occupies a new building 40 by 60 feet, with the necessary appliances of lathes, benches, tools, forges, etc. The same building is used also as a drill shed (in cold weather), and has billiard and reception rooms. There are outbuildings and barns for farm uses.

A number of guns and caissons for artillery practice occupy a depressed plateau in the foreground to the west of the buildings, giving a

decidedly warlike aspect to the scene, while on the rise of ground above stands a huge mortar as if doing sentinel duty. Back of this is a fine grove of white pines, and adjoining is the parade ground, the whole comprising about thirty acres. There are in addition some sixty acres of the farm under cultivation, which, under the superintendence of Col. Rogers, is no inconsiderable factor in a busy life.

The institution is supplied with water drawn from the lake by force pumps. The gasoline works by which gas is supplied are in chambers under ground.

OFFICERS AND ATTENDANTS.

The business management is in the hands of a board of trustees consisting of Hon. A. C. Baldwin (President), Pontiac; Hon. J. D. Norton (Treasurer), Pontiac; Hon. Chas. H. Palmer, Pontiac; Col. Sylvester Larned (Vice President), Detroit; Col. Henry M. Duffield, Detroit; Col. J. Sumner Rogers (Secretary), Orchard Lake.

The faculty and staff remain as last year except Prof. Bronson (Modern Languages), who has a year's leave of absence for a European tour, and Capt. Linzee, Assistant Quartermaster. These positions remain so far unsupplied, as does also that of Chaplain, the Rev. Francis Berry, who has so satisfactorily filled that position for some years, retiring to re-enter the ministry. There are some thirty employees about the institution, including those on the farm. These, with the faculty and cadets, make an approximate total during term of say 160 persons regularly in and about the Academy.

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION.

Section 1225 of the Revised Statutes of the United States authorizes the President, upon the application of any established College or University within the United States, having capacity to educate at the same not less than one hundred and fifty male students, to detail an officer of the Army to act as President, Superintendent, or Professor thereof. Pursuant to this authority, Lieut. Frederick S. Strong, 4th U. S. Artillery, has been detailed to the Michigan Military Academy, and holds the chair of Military Science and Tactics.

The State of Michigan gives its endorsement to the institution by the following joint resolution passed by the Legislature, and approved May 2, 1879:

WHEREAS, The General Government has recognized the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, by detailing an officer of the regular army as one of its professors, and by supplying it with a full equipment of arms, ammunition, and camp equipment;

AND WHEREAS, The teaching of military science and tactics to the young men of this State will materially aid in the instruction of its militia; therefore,

Be it Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, that the Governor shall cause an annual inspection to be made of the discipline, courses of study, and general management of the institution; and further

Be it Resolved, That the graduates of the Academy shall be eligible to appointment as Brevet Second Lieutenants in the State troops, and may be commissioned and assigned to companies at the discretion of the Governor, upon recommendation of the inspecting officers, not to exceed one for each company; *And*, Further, the Governor is authorized to appoint and commission the Superintendent as Colonel, and the Military Professor, Quartermaster, and Surgeon, each as Major in the State troops.

The Academy has received uniformly the patronage and encouragement of the Governors of the State since its establishment, and has the endorsement of the highest military officers in the country.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Col. J. Sumner Rogers, the founder of the Michigan Military Academy, was born in Maine, July 5, 1844. In April, 1861 (then only in his seventeenth year), he left school to enter the volunteer service of the United States in defense of the Union. He served in the army of the Potomac, receiving a severe wound in the head at the second battle of Bull Run. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in July, 1865, with the rank of Captain and Brevet Major. This promotion of a mere boy in years is testimony to a military record during his term of service that it would exceed the limits of the space at our command to give in detail. The fact is a volume in itself, and we venture only the remark that the character that could assert itself so well in the soldier is admirably reflected in the discipline, the order, and the executive ability that mark the management of the Michigan Military Academy. In October, 1877, Col. Rogers was commissioned a Lieutenant in the regular service, which commission he resigned for the purpose of establishing the institution to which his life work is now devoted.

Watkins and Scott Lakes.

About three miles north-west of Pontiac is situated Watkins lake (not shown on the map), and east of it and separated from it by a neck of land fifteen or twenty rods wide is Scott or Scott's lake. Watkins lake is about a mile and a half in length, and about half a mile in its greatest width. It was here that the writer, more than fifty years ago, found such pastime as youth loves to seek in water sports. The same pebbly beach is here that was there fifty years ago. The same clear waters lapse the shore that rippled over naked feet then. They keep up the same cadence, mournful or glad, as the sentiments and emotions may be conditioned to respond to one or the other. At least they seem to. Let us not mar the picture by any vain complaint that the buoyancy, the hope, the bright fancy that thrilled the youth of fifty years ago are less in degree than they were then. There is youth still to mirror its wondering face in the clear waters and to court their free caress of its tireless feet. There is youth still to find in the song of the waves a consecrating hymn to the dream of love, which, if it prove in the sequel but an empty dream, is yet, like many another dream, a glad and vivid reality for at least a little time. We have said that the same waters are there that were there fifty years ago. Not the same waters, but those alike in kind. And if the same youth be not there to enjoy them, the same youth in kind still disports itself. As the least water drop is absorbed and passes away in the mist, so equally mysterious is the passing away of the sap of youth, leaving necessarily but the withered leaf, and limb, and trunk. But as other water drops come to replenish the sea and to renew its life which would else become stagnant, so the sea of human life continually renewed, a youth and the sweet waters perpetually kiss each other and in their meeting tune the harp of

vibrates in accord with the song of the eternal.

The reflections foregoing may appropriately be supplemented by a reference to a school picnic (district No. 3 of Waterford), held at the close of the term in June, which it was our good fortune to attend in company with Mark Walter, of the Gazette. The entertainment was held in the grove on Watkins lake, and there was certainly a meeting there of bright youth and bright waters. We met also one or two whom we had known half a century ago, and had not seen for forty-five years, among them A. G. Allen, whose father and the father of the writer were co-emigrants from the same neighborhood in western New York. We met there also agreeably, Peter Voorheis, Jr., J. W. Leonard, E. J. Osmun, M. D. Osmun, Perry E. Smith, and Thos. Eagle, not forgetting the teacher of the school, Miss Annie Allen. The Osmuns are members of a large family in the county, and both own fine farms in the immediate vicinity of the lake. Messrs. Smith and Leonard both have farms also in the same neighborhood.

Watkins lake is a favorite pic nic and camping ground. Mr. J. W. Ogle, of the Rose house, Pontiac, makes an annual pilgrimage there, spending several weeks in rest and meditation.

Scott lake is about half a mile in length, covering some eighty acres, having a fine, gravelly shore. It is bordered on the north side mostly with timber, and on the south lies the farm of Peter Voorheis, Jr. The shore here rises fifty or more feet by a moderately steep ascent. Mr. Voorheis is a representative farmer, giving his attention largely to the rearing of cattle and sheep.

Timber Lake.

Timber lake is among the loveliest of the Lake Gems. The map does not do it justice, as it is relatively much larger than it is shown to be—larger in fact, than either Otter lake or Pickerel bay.

The farm residence of Wm. Beatty occupies a conspicuous position on the north side of the lake. He has an elegantly furnished home, the grounds surrounding which are beautifully laid out and adorned with shrubbery, largely evergreens. Leading from the house to the lake, a distance of about thirty rods, is a pathway wide enough only for a single person to traverse, enclosed by a row of fir trees on either side, forming a thick arbor scarcely penetrable by the eye. At the foot of this path is a narrow plateau extending on either hand along the lake shore, shaded by natural trees, and provided with tables and seating for small pic nic parties. Two or three boats lie at the landing. So eligibly situated, Mr. Beatty does honor to himself and his surroundings by a generous hospitality. The farm of 120 acres fronts both on Timber and Otter lakes, and on the Clinton river, which is here a connecting strait between the two, having a shore line of nearly a mile.

The farm of Isaac Voorheis also adjoins Timber lake on the north and north-east, though lying on both sides of the Voorheis road. It is one of the finest farms in the county, consisting of 175 acres, and having a lake frontage of nearly a mile. A good part of this frontage consists of nearly a mile of the finest timbered land to be found in that section. Mr. Voorheis is one of the pioneers, having occupied his present home-

stead for sixty-four years. He earned the money that bought a quarter section of land by jobs at chopping before he was of age. He is now eighty years of age, but in robust health. Mrs. Voorheis (maiden name Sarah Terry), is also active, and as bright intellectually as ever. They were married in 1827.

Square Lake.

This is a placid sheet of water lying in a deep basin, and covering something less than 200 acres of land. An air of old country thrift and solidity surrounds it, and not to play upon words, there also surrounds it one of the most lovely drives imaginable. The representative farmers on the lake are of English origin, and of the class who have stamped their impress beneficially upon the agricultural industry of the county.

David Windiate has a fine farm of 185 acres on the north side of the lake. His comfortable farm house is surrounded with well arranged shrubbery, with ample farm buildings in the background. Mr. Windiate is a native of England and came to Michigan in 1836. He has lived many years in his present home, and has a grown up family. Himself and Mrs. Windiate enjoy in their declining years a quiet, though by no means an idle life.

Daniel Whitfield, also a native of England, has a splendid home on the south side of the lake, his farm containing about 250 acres, with the best of farm buildings. The buildings are on an eminence overlooking the lake. Descending to the lake and winding round it for near half a mile, is a private roadway shaded most of the distance by a row of stately trees which at some points expand into a grove separating the roadway from the lake. It is a situation at once suggesting English comfort and taste and pastoral beauty.

John Brodie is the third of the trio who give character to the locality. He was born in England of Scotch and English parentage, and came to Pontiac in 1848, settling on his present homestead in 1858. His farm of ninety acres vies with those of his neighbors in its appointments and management. The Pontiac High School and some parts of the city are plainly seen from the rear of Mr. Brodie's farm.



"PINE LODGE."

Cottages and residence of Jos. C. Hatch, Pine Lake.

Orion—Mill Lake.

Situated in the town of Orion, north of Pontiac. It is widely known as a summer resort and a point for excursions and picnics. The lake covers an area of some 1,600 acres, and is known both as Canandaigua lake and Mill lake. The construction of the dam at what is now Orion village so confines the waters of Paint Creek in the basin above as to throw what was originally several small lakes into one large one. The lake is gemmed with a number of islands, the largest of which contains some thirty acres. Orion Park island, containing about seven acres, is finely fitted up and arranged for picnic parties and public gatherings. Steamers, sail and row boats ply upon the lake. In another issue we shall give an elaborate description of this favorite resort. The Pontiac, Oxford and Port Austin railway always offers liberal commutation rates to excursion and pic nic parties to Orion and other resorts. The Oak Bluff Summer Resort, situated on the beach of Saginaw bay at Caseville, the terminus of the road, is a new candidate for public favor.

Pine Lake.

The shore of Pine lake is free from marsh, except a little space near the outlet. Where the water is shoal there is usually sea grass, but hard bottom. The shore at some points rises a little abruptly for a few feet, but generally it is shelving, affording easy landing for row boats. The lake lies in a deep basin however, the land rising gradually to a considerable height, especially on the east and south-east. From the residence of Mr. Danderson, the city of Pontiac and the Eastern Michigan Asylum are visible. This then may be regarded as one of the highest points, if not the highest, on the divide, Long lake discharging its waters to the south, and Pine lake in the other direction through Orchard and Cass lakes.

On the north-west angle of the lake, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. C. Hatch have a little plantation of about five acres. They spend about half the year here, and their surroundings are replete with life and fruitfulness. Cows and chickens of their own fold supply their table with milk and eggs, while vegetables, small fruits, and berries in abundance, are the recompense of care and in-



"FAIRPOINT."*

Residence of Mrs. Adelaide E. Morris, Pine Lake.

Lord's Lake.

This beautiful sheet of water is visible from a carriage from Orchard Lake avenue. It is nearly a mile in length by half a mile in breadth. It takes its name from Henry W. Lord, who some years ago built a fine residence on the avenue near its north-west corner. In justice to the first settler, Rufus R. Robinson, who came there in 1823, it might with propriety be called Robinson lake. The Lord house and grounds were recently purchased by Geo. H. Hammond, the head of the well known packing and shipping house of Geo. H. Hammond & Co., of Detroit, by whose family it is now occupied.

Mr. Emmendorfer's Property.

Mr. Emmendorfer owns a fine farm and residence fronting the south-east approach to Orchard lake. He is of German birth, and began his career in the vicinity some years ago as a tenant farmer with very limited means. He is now one of the solid men of the township. His farm on Orchard lake comprises about 115 acres. That his farm and farming are of the best type, goes without saying. He also has a quarter section on the upper end of Upper Straits lake, the land area being somewhat curtailed by the water. The land has a water front of about two-thirds of a mile, and if in the market would afford some elegant sites for summer cottages—which may also be said of the farm on which he resides. Mr. Emmendorfer is also a principal stockholder with his neighbor, Hartwell Green, and Hon. B. G. Stout, of Pontiac, in the Orchard lake gravel road. While industry and integrity have been essential factors in Mr. Emmendorfer's success in life, he mentions with pleasure the relations of confidence that have existed from the first between himself and Mr. Green, whom he holds in the highest esteem. And he refers with satisfaction also to favors received at a time when they were most needed, and when unasked, at the hands of a well known summer habitant at the lake.

*See reference in "Editor's Column."

David Ward's Farm and Summer Residence.

On the south side of Cass lake is the farm and summer residence of David Ward. His farm consists of about 200 acres fronting the gravel road, with a coast line on Cass lake of three and a half miles. Between his residence and his west line there is also a frontage of a mile on Orchard lake, a distance of twenty-five to thirty rods separating the two lakes on a line with the house, the distance narrowing to twelve or fifteen rods at the small outlet where Orchard discharges into Cass lake. Cass and Pine lakes, the latter lying to the south-east, are about half a mile distant from each other on the line of Mr. Ward's residence. Mr. Ward enjoys therefore in a peculiar degree the advantage of insular position spoken of in another place, being situated between three of the largest and most beautiful lakes in Oakland county. These advantages are recognized only in a general way by the public at large. That the temperature is lower in hot weather in the vicinity of water, is due to the evaporation by which the water, mingling with the air, makes it cooler. This goes to personal comfort. In point of health also it is true that bodies of water absorb miasms. These malarial germs never rise high, and when carried by the wind over bodies of water will not travel more than half a mile without being absorbed. For these reasons the malarials that arise from the marshes on the north shore of Cass lake fall harmless before reaching the south shore, which is comparatively free from marsh. The influence upon vegetation is a third consideration. So soon as the sun has warmed the ground sufficiently to start vegetation, it has also warmed the surrounding waters to a degree to be a surety against further frosts in the immediate vicinity. This is Mr. Ward's theory, and acting upon it he says that it is safe to plant as soon as the frost is out of the ground, because the seed planted will not germinate until warmed by the sun, and when the soil has been warmed to this degree the water has also been warmed as a protecting mantle over the young plants. In proof of the theory Mr. Ward shows a magnificent field of corn, as well as garden vegetables, that were planted immediately after the heavy snow fall last April. He says that he can raise anything on his place that can be raised in Cincinnati. The advantage of this condition in affording a supply of early vegetables is apparent. And the advantage extends to the close of the season also by preventing early frosts. It would be doing less than justice to Mr. Ward's constitutional care and foresight in all of his transactions to omit to say that these considerations governed in his choice of a summer home.

The greater part of the farm (to which some additions have since been made), was purchased in 1862 of Judge S. M. Green. The grove in which the dwelling is situated comprises ten acres, and was formerly the site of an Indian village and corn field, being so marked on the surveys made seventy years ago. In 1838 a rac track was constructed on this ground, and was used for several years, its outline being not plainly visible. A vigorous growth of young oak and hickory, which now forms one of the most beautiful groves that can be found where, has prevented the complete grading

dustry. They have just completed a second cottage (double), which is available to acceptable parties when seeking a place for their summer outing. It is occupied the present season by W. H. DeGraff, Herman Vernor, and Geo. W. Radford, of Detroit, with their families. They have given their place the appropriate name of "Pine Lodge."

On the Pine lake front of the Academy property there are a couple of cottages where the professors generally reside during term, and during the summer months they are open for the accommodation of sojourners, affording the best of quarters directly on the lake. E. P. Anderson is at present the presiding host at these cottages. In the absence of desirable hotel accommodations, these cottages furnish a resting place for many sojourners.

"Fairpoint," the residence of Mrs. Adelaide E. Morris, stands at the junction of the gravel road with the lake. The cut renders any verbal description needless, farther than to say that it is one of the finest situations on the lakes. Mrs. Morris has two or three equally desirable sites adjoining that are in the market to acceptable purchasers. She sometimes receives roomers in her house when there is lack of accommodations elsewhere.

J. K. Burnham, of Detroit, has just completed a beautiful villa on the east end of the lake. It is built directly in a native grove and is a charming sylvan bower. It is named "Utopia," probably as representing an ideal of perfection rather than the thought which the word is usually employed to express. Fred. C. Stoepel, Wm. H. Elliott, and Dr. R. C. Ohn, of Detroit, have sites adjoining and will build next season.

Mr. Danderson's place, mentioned foregoing, has many excellent cottage sites. If the place were in market it would be a good property for some person to buy and plat for buildings sites.

Dr. E. A. Lodge, formerly of Detroit, has a place on the southern end of the lake. Other residents are noted on the map.

The Birmingham Fishing Club have a location and boat house on the south-east front of the lake.

the surface so as to fully remove the marks of the race track and some of the cradle knolls left by the rude Indian agriculture. Some of these young trees have already attained a height of sixty or seventy feet and a stump diameter of eighteen to twenty inches.

Mr. Ward has given an elaborate ornamentation to the front part of the grove surrounding his house by the addition of fir trees and other evergreens, singly and in groups, of which there are in all fifty-one different varieties, twenty or more of which are native, being transplants from the shores of the adjacent lakes. Among these are a number of white pines set out twenty to twenty-four years ago, some of them having a height of forty to fifty feet and a diameter of sixteen to eighteen inches. With a scientific knowledge of the laws governing vegetable growth, Mr. Ward derives much pleasure from studying the relative growth of different trees planted at the same time but growing under different conditions of shade and proximity to other trees.

Mr. Ward's farming is not with a view to profit, except as profit results in the way of knowledge derived from experiment, and the personal satisfaction of practically applying a vast fund of knowledge previously acquired through books and by reflection. He has one of the best vegetable gardens to be found in the country, so arranged by successive plantings as to ensure a continuous supply of each vegetable from the time it first matures until cut off by the frost.

Not to go into details, a single experiment in oversowing is worthy of especial note. A considerable portion of Mr. Ward's farm is light, sandy soil, and, as every farmer knows, comparatively unproductive. Other parts of it show a clay outcrop, which, except in some specialties, is not the most profitable for cropping. A knowledge of the chemical constituents of these soils led to the conclusion that if they could be combined it would supply the requisite conditions for a higher productiveness.

An experiment first tried in the garden, of oversowing the sand with clay, led to the best results. The experiment was then continued farther, where a portion of a field was treated to clay (a depth of about three inches), and the whole sown to wheat. The results were so plainly visible in the greater vigor and yield of the wheat grown on the clayed portion, that what was first an experiment was no longer such. The work of claying the sandy soil has been continued at intervals until eighty acres have been thus treated. Notwithstanding the great labor involved, it has been more than repaid by the increased yield of wheat from an uncertain average of twelve bushels to the acre on the original soil, to twenty-three bushels on the mixed soil. Grass and other crops show a proportionate increase, excepting corn, in which the increase is less. Mr. Ward has since learned that this process is not uncommon in Europe, though it is believed to be wholly novel in this country. Its value in some sections (where it is practicable), especially in many localities in Michigan, is beyond computation.

We have wandered quite a good way from the main topic of these articles, which is a presentation of the local lake scenery. We are brought back to this topic while still on the ground we have been treading. The location

relative to the lakes has heretofore been described, and the fact stated that the land has a frontage of three and a-half miles on Cass lake. The wild, romantic feature of the situation however, and its adaptability to summer residences, remain to be briefly mentioned. The south side of Cass lake presents two bays, both of which wash the Ward property. From Mr. Ward's west line to the point of land that separates the two bays, is about one and a-half miles in a straight line (from point to point), with a shore line of two miles. This entire shore is a bold bluff, varying from fifteen to thirty feet in height, with usually a steep ascent from the water, and wholly free from marsh. Surmounting the bank is a lining of forest trees, in rear of which most of the distance is a roadway, with groves of native trees in the background. The situation is a magnificent one, and seems all the more charming that it is so secluded, being comparatively unknown except as it may come to the notice of an occasional explorer from the lake side, no public road coming near it. No grander location for a row of summer cottages could be found in Michigan, a fact which was appreciated by the late Gov. Bagley in an offer of \$10,000 for ten acres near the lower end of the upper bay. The property however will probably not be in market during the lifetime of the present owner.

Mr. Ward has been greatly annoyed at times by the efforts of sensational writers to pry into his personal history and business relations. These efforts he has always discouraged. A mere biographical sketch fails of necessity to do justice to a man who by a life of earnest activity has established a character and left his impress upon the things of the world with which he has had to deal. The pivotal points in Mr. Ward's history, as they have influenced his career, he is not unwilling should be known to his friends. He was born in eastern New York, of New England parentage. His father was an educated man, and an engineer and land surveyor, being employed in the latter capacity in New York and Pennsylvania by John Jacob Astor and Peter Smith (father of Gerrit Smith), who were then operating together. For several years, commencing at the age of nine, Mr. Ward was actively engaged as an assistant with his father, who, in 1836, came to Michigan in the interest of the parties above named in locating lands. After closing this connection he was associated with the late John N. Mellen, of Romeo, in surveying and land enterprises, residing at Port Huron. Mr. Ward was subsequently engaged alternately in teaching and surveying, being employed in the latter capacity by the late Joseph Campau of Detroit, Francis Palms, Charles Merrill, and others, in looking up their landed possessions and verifying landmarks. A bronchial trouble led him to consult the late Dr. Pitcher, of Detroit, with whom he became a favorite, and a desire to study the nature of the disease led him to read medical books. This led him to a medical course in the University at Ann Arbor, from which he received a diploma in 1851. He has never practiced medicine however, and feels that he has no claim to be addressed by a doctor's title, as is sometimes done. In entering upon the active duties of life, his attention naturally reverted to the timber bearing lands both in and outside of the State. Those who know his relation to these interests sometimes think that

there is something phenomenal about his connection with them. This is altogether an error. His aptness in dealing with them is the result of expert knowledge acquired as a surveyor—a knowledge partly inbred from a child, it may be, to a degree to appear intuitional. He pursues business by impulsion, as a sort of fulfillment of destiny, and not now from a mere desire for acquisition. While mingling little or none in pastimes, he lives however a double life; his time being divided between business and books, around both of which is woven a chain of endless thinking. His reading embraces history, general literature, a study of all religious systems, science, and philosophy. An average geographical knowledge has been greatly added to by a study of the commercial value of the woods and timbers of various countries. He has an extensive library at his winter residence in Detroit, but among the books at his summer residence are noted an English work, "Universal History," twenty-seven volumes folio, published in 1782, and five similar volumes of English history of the same year. An English translation of Victor Duruy's illustrated history of Rome, seventeen volumes quarto, is on his shelves for summer reading. Mr. Ward is known to the public however, through his extended business relations, which are mainly connected with the handling of timbered lands. Being the largest owner of pine and hardwood lands in Michigan, he has also large timber, coal, and iron interests in Wisconsin, Virginia, West Virginia, and East Tennessee.

The Farm and Residence of Hon. Peter Dow.

Mr. Dow resides on the farm originally located by his father. To the south it overlooks Orchard lake, the ground rising by an ascent more or less abrupt to a height of sixty or seventy feet from the lake. It has some elegant sites for villas, but so far Mr. Dow has declined to entertain any proposal to sell, being unwilling to admit strange neighbors to the immediate vicinity of his peaceful abode. Lying across the mouth of the bay at this point, as will be seen on the map, is a small island called Cedar island. It is a long ridge of land, containing less than two acres, and is in shape something like the half of a horse shoe. This island remained government land until 1870, nobody apparently having a thought regarding its ownership, until Mr. Dow took steps to have it placed in the market, when he became the purchaser. The north end of the island approaches to within a few rods of a point on Mr. Dow's farm. It would afford a romantic and picturesque site for one or more summer cottages, although understood to be not in the market. Mr. Dow also acquired title some years ago to a considerable tract of marsh lying on Cass lake and adjoining his farm, the latter extending from lake to lake.

A camping party, styling their lodge "Camp Aloha," has occupied a beautiful little grove on the Cass lake front of Mr. Dow's land two summers, 1885-6.

Among the household treasures in Mr. Dow's family is a copy of the bible printed in 1616. It is of the edition known as the "breeches" bible, from the quoted word being used in Genesis iii-7 instead of "aprons," as in the versions in common use. The work is well printed on durable, though not fine paper, in English.

letter, but with a fair faced nonpareil old style Roman for side notes. This will be understood by printers, some of whom may feel some surprise that this style of type was in use at so early a day. The book came into possession of the Thomsons, from whom Mrs. Dow is descended, in 1659, as appears by memoranda on the front cover. The volume is in durable leather binding, and contains the Apocryphal books, which are omitted from the now accepted versions.

Mr. Dow has an honorable record in the civil history of the state. He has been at the service of the people of his township for more than forty years in executing the duties of various local offices, and has been four times elected to the State Legislature, serving in the Senate at the sessions of 1833-4, 1879, and 1881-2, and in the House session of 1875. He is an eminently safe man, of clear judgment, and as a legislator was always to be found in his seat attentive to his duties. He is one of the comparatively few men who, when acting in a representative capacity, can say "No" in a voice of sufficient resonance to be clearly understood, on any proposition that his judgment does not approve.

"The Scotch Settlement."

As a factor in the social and moral tone that surrounds the lakes, the "Scotch Settlement" deserves mention. James Dow, who had been a tenant on an estate of Sir Walter Scott, in Scotland, came to Michigan with his family in 1830. Doubtless in tribute to the memory of the "lochs" of his native land, he chose a site for a home between the upper end of Cass lake and the north side of Orchard lake. He was influenced also in his choice by the large oaks found growing there, naturally enough concluding that land that would grow such trees would also grow crops. Entering his land at Detroit, a friendly acquaintance was established between Mr. Dow and Maj. John Biddle, then Register of the Land Office there, and as there was at that time quite a strong current of immigration from the British islands to Michigan, Maj. Biddle recommended Mr. Dow's countrymen, as they applied for lands, to locate in his neighbors. Through this means several families joined him, and as one brought another, the Scotch Settlement became a historical feature in the locality by the law of accretion, and not by any pre-arranged plan, as colonies are usually established. Among those who became settlers from time to time were Wm. Gilmour, James Millar, Hugh Cuthbertson, Peter Gordon, Hugh Neilson (a large family—four sons and five daughters), Geo. Malcolm (still living), Robert Reid, Dr. Wm. Wilson, Mathew McCallum, Wm. Walls, Thomas Wallace, and Wm. Jack. Most of these settled to the south and west of Orchard lake. Dr. Wilson, well remembered by the older residents as a man of great intelligence and professional skill, settled on Pine lake. Mrs. McCoy, now of Walled lake, a well-known poetical writer, is the daughter of Hugh Cuthbertson, above mentioned. A small volume of her poems is now in press. Hon. Robert W. Malcolm, residing on Green lake, at present a member of the State Legislature, is son of George Malcolm. Hon. Peter Dow, from whom these facts are obtained,

is the only surviving member of his father's family. He was nine years of age when the family settled in Michigan. The well-known frugality, good order and probity of the Scotch character have left their impress upon the region hereabout, although this element is not preponderant as to numbers in the population, which partakes of the mixed character of our American communities, not forgetting a sprinkle of the German. We are writing, of course, of a rural district, and one which in point of productiveness and in the neatness and system of its agriculture, is believed to be without a rival. It is no place for drones or slouches. If there have ever been any such here they have been weeded out. Such a community needs to outside testimony to its moral worth, its social refinement, its moderate plenty in worldly means, or its simple and unobtrusive, yet no less generous hospitality.

PONTIAC AND VICINITY.

THE interests of Pontiac, as the commercial and political center of the county, are largely involved in the development of the lake feature—that is, in directing attention to the lakes and their many attractions. These interests are more immediately connected with what, for the sake of convenience, has been called the "Orchard Lake Group," and hence the direct connection of the city with this group is shown on the map, and for the same reason a brief sketch of the city is given for the information of strangers, whose attention it is the object specially to invite.

Pontiac is twenty-six miles north-west from Detroit, on the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee railway. The Air Line railway (a part of the Grand Trunk system), running from Port Huron to Jackson, crosses here and runs in connection with the road first mentioned. The Pontiac, Oxford and Port Austin railroad, running to Caseville, 100 miles north, has its southern terminus here. These roads offer liberal concessions at all times to picnic and other parties visiting the lake resorts.

The Clinton river winds a tortuous course through the city, and on the line of three streets is crossed three times (on each street) within a distance of five blocks. The river drains Mud lake, Pickerel bay, Timber, Otter, Cass, Orchard and Pine lakes, and to the northward also the cluster of lakes in which it rises. With these large reservoirs, the river is never subject to freshets, and maintains a tolerably equal volume most of the year, though running a little low in the summer. It affords a valuable water power, less valued however since steam has come into such general use. At some points in the city the current has been confined by filling in marshy spots so that there is no growth of water plants and grasses, and the banks, lined with trees, form a most picturesque setting for a number of private residences. Among these is the fine residence of Hon. John D. Norton, on Pike street, the grounds of which are made attractive by terracing to the river bank. A public spirit and esthetic taste should in like manner improve the channel at all points within the city.

Pontiac has in round numbers a population of about 6,000. Forty years ago, when it was the

terminus of a single railroad, it enjoyed a remarkable commercial prosperity, the entire section of country north and north-east for fifty or sixty miles bringing its produce here. With the extension of railroads however its business somewhat declined, and it has passed through a period of comparative stagnation. The business part of the town therefore, adapted many years ago to the commerce of that time, has shown only a limited improvement—it has rather awaited a new development to adjust the volume of business to its capacity. The residence portions of the city show more evidences of advancement, particularly noticeable on Saginaw street, Saginaw avenue, William street, Perry street, Huron street, Auburn, Asylum and Orchard Lake avenues, and Clark street. There are others whose improvements are not so marked, besides many new ones that have been opened. Among these is Willow avenue, the opening and improvement of which has made a pleasant quarter of what was formerly an unattractive locality. For much of this improvement the city is indebted to the energy and enterprise of Thomas Turk, Esq.

The season's operations in building, from the commencement of work in the spring to the close in the fall, will show from fifty to sixty new buildings, mostly dwellings, erected the present year. Additions, repairs and improvements will add enough to the aggregate to make the total estimate safe at say seventy-five new buildings of all classes. Of these the new Catholic church will be the most expensive, and will cost, when fully completed, not far from \$30,000. It is a reasonable estimate to say that the aggregate value of these new structures will be over \$200,000. The assessed value of the property of the city (as equalized by the Board of Supervisors in June), is \$2,393,800. The city does not owe a dollar of indebtedness, as is also true of the school district.

No place so eligibly situated as Pontiac is in the center of an unrivaled agricultural region, can remain at a stand still. The commercial revival has been made visible during the past few years by the establishment of a number of manufactories, and with increased means of transportation, and the tendency of one thing to grow upon another, a large increase in manufacturing industries and a consequent increase in population are morally certain features in the future of Pontiac.

No general resume of the business of the place is called for in this connection. Except a few manufacturing establishments having an outside trade, its business is chiefly local, and the several industries are represented according to the wants of the locality. This may be said, however, that the business interests of the city are on a firm financial footing. Its material interests in every form are in a condition of robust health, and happiness and plenty preside at the humblest dwellings as the reward of industry.

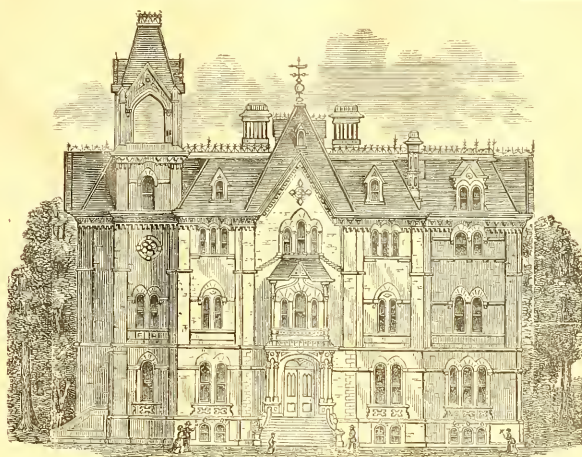
The principal business street of the city has a cobblestone pavement, suggestive of the firm character of the traffic that moves upon it. The other streets are graveled as fast as improvement upon them makes it practicable. A gravel road for light or moderately heavy vehicles, is the best road in the world. The gravel knolls in and about Pontiac furnish an inexhaustible supply of material for making these roads. The

gravel roads are not confined to the city. The popular Orchard Lake avenue road extends a distance of some eight miles, with its alternating scenery of lakes, fruitful fields, and farm residences ranging from the comfortable to the elegant. The Utica road, passing eastward through the townships of Pontiac and Avon, and the village of Rochester, to Utica, in Macomb county, is another excellent road maintained by tolls. A third is the gravel road to Detroit, which is a favorite drive by which many citizens of the city seek the rural retreats of Oakland. The old Pontiac and Lapeer plank road, now maintained as a gravel road, running ten miles north by east, passes over Ball Mountain, the highest point of land in eastern Michigan, from which the most extended views are had.

There are in fact, no bad roads in Oakland County. The face of the country is generally what is known as plains and openings, and the soil being porous and provided by nature with ample drainage, the roads, where unimproved, (except where there is a clay surface), are never muddy. And these unimproved country roads, shaded by native trees, as if to hide their blushes, anon dodging around corners and appearing to run into the lakes, as if desirous of escaping observation, are country beauties that no one will blame an old man for loving. If there is a city denizen who is suffering satiety from traversing many streets, he may find renewed life and spirits in the pure breath of these virgin roads. Of course we are not extending an invitation to unsuspecting strangers to seek heroic exercise on the corduroy railroads of fifty years ago. There were a few such in the county, but the pioneers long ago buried them under a secure covering of sand and gravel.

The schools of Pontiac are representative of the higher grade of schools that characterize the Michigan educational system. Pupils are taught in the ward schools through the Grammar course, and the higher studies, as languages and natural sciences, in the High School. The latter was opened in 1871. The Pontiac High School is recognized as a preparatory school for the University, its graduates being received there upon diploma without examination. There are four ward school buildings, having in all ten rooms of the primary and secondary departments. Twenty teachers are employed in all the schools. The school library embraces several hundred volumes. The school property is valued at \$100,000, with no indebtedness, as elsewhere stated. The location of the High School is especially picturesque. It embraces a tract of nine acres of land, covered by one of the most beautiful oak groves for which Oakland county is famous. It is in the western part of the city, and on an eminence that secures the most perfect surface drainage.

The Oakland County Agricultural Society grounds, containing about 18 acres, are located in Pontiac. The society was organized some 40 years ago, when a gift was made to the society of a portion of the present property, to which has been added by purchase at different times sufficient to meet the growing demands of the society. The grounds are among the best in the State, with a first-class half mile track for exercise of stock. There are on the grounds "built exhibition buildings" for the leading



PONTIAC HIGH SCHOOL.

departments, with stables and sheds for the care of all classes of animals. The water supply is abundant from wells and flowing springs. Dr. F. B. Galbraith is the President, and Herman Wyckoff, Secretary, with a Board of Directors who manage the affairs of the society.

The city has a paid fire department well equipped with two first class steamers, with all the accessories necessary to make them effective. The burden of taxation from this source is light, as only the engineer and driver are employed at annual salaries, the balance of the force receiving only nominal pay. The value of the property in this department would aggregate about \$50,000, upon which no debt rests.

The accessibility of Pontiac to Detroit makes the place one of importance to persons who desire to retire from active business life. Many reasons might be given in favor of Pontiac as a place of residence. First, the city is free from the incubus of debt in all departments. Second, statistics from the State and local health reports show that Pontiac is one of the healthiest places in the State, free from malarial influences and other disease-producing causes.

There are three weekly newspapers: The Gazette, Republican, published on Friday, going to press Thursday afternoon; the Democrat, Democratic, and the Bill Poster, also Democrat. ic, both published on Wednesday.

The Ladies' Library Association, having a most excellent selection of books, has rooms in the Gazette building.

The Young Men's Christian Association also has rooms in the same building.

Pontiac is well supplied with churches. The Methodist Episcopal church is a brick structure on South Saginaw Street. Pastor the present year, Rev. C. T. Allen.

The Presbyterian church, also of brick, is on Huron street, west of Saginaw street. Pastor, Rev. J. M. Gelston.

The Congregational church, brick, is situated on the north-east corner of Huron and Saginaw streets. Rev. W. R. Seaver, pastor. These three churches partake of the Gothic style of architecture, and have an approximate value of say \$15,000 to \$20,000 each.

The Baptist church is a wood structure on the south-east corner of Huron and Saginaw streets, and is the oldest church edifice in Pontiac, and one of the oldest in Michigan. Rev. J. Thomas, pastor.

Zion Church (Protestant Episcopal), is situated on the corner of William and Pike streets, Rector, Rev. L. S. Stevens.

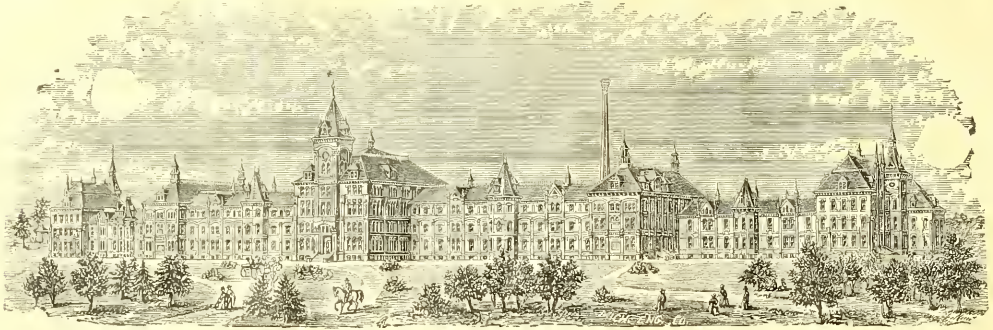
Church of St. Vincent de Paul (Catholic). The congregation at present worships in the old church on Saginaw avenue, but the new brick church corner of Park and Whittemore streets, will be ready for occupancy the coming fall. Rev. F. J. Baumgartner, pastor.

There are two colored churches, the African Methodist, on Auburn Avenue (Rev. B. Roberts, pastor), and Zion African, at the west end of Elizabeth street, Rev. S. H. Slater, pastor.

While cemeteries are not to be considered in connection with the material interests of a community, they are certainly when well ordered, an index of a refined sentiment and an artistic taste. In this light, Oak Hill cemetery in Pontiac is a fit representative of the people. The site is north-east from the center of the city, and is one of the most elevated situations in the vicinity. Studded with a thick growth of young oaks, it takes the name of "Oak Hill." The surface is broken by numerous lesser elevations, affording opportunity for the study of picturesque effects in the improvement and adornment of burial sites. Memorial tributes, from the humble headstone to the simple column, the stately monument and imposing mausoleum, catch the eye from afar, and mutely tell the stranger that it is the resting place of the dead. The cemetery is under the management of a Board of control acting under a special act of the Legislature, as follows: Chas. Draper, President; D. C. Buckland, Vice-President; John D. Norton, Treasurer; Dr. J. P. Wilson, Secretary; P. B. Phelps, chairman of Executive Committee.

The management is purely municipal, having no relation to religious denominations.

The Catholic denomination have a cemetery corner of Voorheis road and Orchard Lake avenue.



EASTERN MICHIGAN ASYLUM.

Eastern Michigan Asylum for the Insane.

Situated within the corporate limits of Pontiac and on an eminence a little to the northwest overlooking the city proper, is the Eastern Michigan Asylum. An eleemosynary institution established by the State, it cannot be properly classed with the material interests of the locality, but every such institution modifies beneficially the moral and social atmosphere surrounding it, and so far as its expenditures are local it confers material benefits also. It is presumed that the citizens of Pontiac were not oblivious to these facts in the liberal encouragement proffered for the location of the Asylum here. It is the second of three like institutions in the State. The Michigan Asylum at Kalamazoo was established on a comparatively small organic basis nearly forty years ago, but has since been greatly enlarged by additions made at various times. The Eastern (or Pontiac) Asylum was opened in 1878, and the Northern Asylum at Traverse City within the past year. Each asylum is under the control of a board of Trustees, who however are required to meet collectively at times for the discharge of certain general duties. Among these duties are the division of the State into Asylum Districts. The district at present represented by the Eastern Asylum comprises the counties of Bay, Saginaw, Genesee, Lapeer, Tuscola, Sanilac, Huron, St. Clair, Macomb, Oakland, Wayne, Livingston, Shiawassee and Washtenaw.

The Asylum grounds consist of three hundred and seven acres, the greater part of which is employed as a farm and for pasturage. Two hundred acres of this was a donation from the citizens of Pontiac at a cost \$20,000. The general architectural style of the Asylum building exteriorly will be seen from the engraving. The original design gave a total of 330 rooms, affording, without crowding, accommodation for 400 patients. Additions since made have increased the capacity to 484 rooms, and accommodations for 650 patients. The present number is 605. There are 134 employees (other than mechanics) connected with the institution. Interiorly, it is needless to say, the Asylum is provided with every appliance for comfort and convenience that experience in the care of the insane, aided by a broad philanthropy, has suggested, and that modern mechanical methods and scientific discovery and invention have

made possible. A detailed description would be beyond the present purpose.

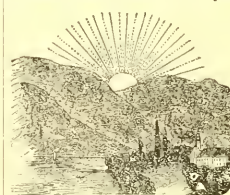
The Trustees at present are: Norman Geddes, Adrian; Aug. C. Baldwin and Jos. E. Sawyer, Pontiac; Warren G. Vinton, Moses W. Field, and Jacob S. Farrand, Detroit. Medical Superintendent, Dr. H. M. Hurd; Assistant, Dr. C. B. Barr.

Cressbrook Farm.

Nothing more clearly testifies the progress of a community in wealth and refinement than the elegance of its farm residences and the completeness of their surroundings. While in the earlier days the profits from farming were of necessity expended in further subduing the soil, it is legitimate that a portion of such profits should now go to improvement and adornment. The farm of W. G. Hinman, a half mile or so from the center of the city of Pontiac on Orchard Lake avenue, suggests the thought above. Purchased some five years ago, Mr. Hinman has within the time invested some \$15,000 in buildings. His residence, aside from its architectural beauty, is provided with all modern conveniences, elaborately furnished, and artistically embellished. Five large barns, with a frontage of 300 feet, are, in their neatness and perfection of arrangement, equal to the dwellings of many well-to-do people. The farm consists of 240 acres, not large enough for an extensive plantation, but yet sufficiently large to do a considerable business in stock culture—horses, cattle and sheep—to which it is mainly devoted. It is named "Cressbrook Farm" by a happy conceit of some lady visitors, from the abundance of cresses growing upon a brook by which it is watered.

Rising Sun Stock Farm.

Mr. A. B. Donelson, now fifty-four years of age, was born and raised on the place located by his father, Ira Donelson, in 1827, and still resides there. He is the youngest of six children.



on the place where he was born, it does not follow that he is without en-

different view from that presented at the same place fifty-nine years ago. Because Mr. Donelson lives

terprise. His methods show the reverse. Since coming into possession of the farm he has given it the direction of a stock farm under the foregoing title, the raising of horses being his specialty. He is a member of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, and his farm and stock have a national reputation. He has a herd of fifty-five horses, mostly of the Goldenbow stock. The farm is two miles and a-half west of Pontiac on the Elizabeth lake road.

Stock Industry.

Among the neighborhood industries is the sheep farm managed by Wm. Newton, on Mud lake. Mr. Newton is an extensive importer and raiser of blooded sheep of the Shropshire, Hampshire and Oxfordshire breeds. These sheep take first premium at the English royal exhibitions. A herd of forty head has just been received from England. The sales from the Newton farm last year amounted to about \$4,000. The stock of course commands the highest prices.

In this connection Oakland county ranks among the best stock producing counties in the country, with representative breeders at the head as specialists in the varied classes of stock, with the choicest of foreign blood as the basis. The Hereford and Shorthorn cattle have for many years been bred in this county, with Edwin Phelps, of Pontiac, as the first to invest in Herefords, from which has sprung several herd of State reputation, among them those of Sotham & Stickney, of Bloomfield. In Shorthorns, Wm. Whitfield may be called the pioneer in the introduction of this celebrated beef-producing breed of cattle, of which there are many breeders in this county. Among the more prominent is John Lessiter, of Orion, W. C. Wixom and A. S. Brooks & Son, of Novi, Al. Hosner, of Bloomfield, and David Miller, of Independence. In Fresian Holsteins there are several fine herds of imported stock introduced by J. V. Seeley and Edwin Phelps, from which several well known herds have sprung. In Jerseys there are several fine herds, among the more valuable being A. A. Lull's of Pontiac, and Mr. Peabody's of Bloomfield. There are representative breeders of all other grades of imported cattle, whose names we have not space to mention.

Geo. M. Rice has a little boat house on Orchard lake, where row and sail boats, fishing tackle and bait, all in the best order, are served on c

THE EDITOR'S COLUMN.

—Another number of THE LAKE GEMS OF OAKLAND will be prepared should there be a demand for it. The proposition was so novel that it has not been well understood by the public, but it is hoped that this issue may make the plan so clearly known that there may be a demand for the continuance of the work.

—The map on the front page is a well executed piece of work, and embraces so much of the corporate limits of Pontiac and of the townships of Bloomfield, West Bloomfield and Waterford as is necessary to show the group of lakes specially under notice. The cuts of the cottages are from the same house, and in their mere mechanical execution are good specimens of the class of work (the photo-engraving process), by which they are made. In their artistic grouping however they cannot be commended. The cut of Mrs. Morris' house, especially, with the position of the sail boat and sail, is an outrage upon the most common principles of art. These cuts would not have been accepted, only that they came at so late a day that others could not be procured.

—As a limited space only was set apart for advertising in this issue, no general canvass for advertisements was made. Those houses that were appealed to generally responded with readiness, most of them seeming to appreciate the importance of the enterprise. The literary value of any work is always depreciated by a flood of advertisements, and the advertising space was limited for this reason. It is however all the more valuable to those who are represented, and to which we respectfully call attention.

—The first newspaper that the writer ever saw was the "Oakland Chronicle," established in 1830, by Thomas Simpson, commonly called "Lixabogee." Living then literally in the woods on a piece of land about four miles west from Pontiac (the east half of the southeast quarter of section 23 in Waterford), but few things came to the notice of children who seldom went more than a mile from their father's cabin. Those few things left strong impressions, and a feeling of deep reverence arose for the few books in the house, and for the newspaper. The latter had printed across the first page under the heading: "In this paper are published the laws of the United States and of the Territory of Michigan." The paper was printed in the building now standing across the street north of the jail, which was also Mr. Simpson's residence. The house was for many years afterwards the residence of the late Hon. Wm. Draper. Since enlarged and modernized exteriorly, it was in its early days a pretentious edifice for the little hamlet in the woods.

—In the year 1840 the editor was carrier boy for the Pontiac Jacksonian. A. C. Baldwin was a law student (if rightly remembered), with John P. Richardson. Handing a paper to the latter one day in his office, the carrier said, "I want to leave another paper for Mr. Somebody Baldwin." "Here," said John P., pointing to the gentleman in question, whom the carrier did not know, "is Mr. Somebody Baldwin." The inquiry of the response was prophetic. As legislator, member of Congress, Judge, and trustee in executing many trusts, the young attorney of 1840

has shown himself to be "somebody." The character of Judge Baldwin however is more in his personal life than in the public positions he has held. His industry and energy are well known, and as a collector and user of books it is doubted if he has an equal in the northwest. He is a Roman of the imperial type.

—Among the business signs that were familiar on Saginaw Street in Pontiac fifty years ago was that of W. M. McConnell. The sign of McConnell is still seen on the same street. Inquiry elicits the information that the house has continued in an unbroken line for fifty years, descending from the father to the son. In Europe, the succession of business houses from generation to generation in the same family is common, but in the leap-frog progress of American life, it is rare. These successions are possible either in Europe or America, only when they are grounded in virtue and integrity. The logic of the case is the best tribute that could be paid to one of the oldest families of Pontiac.

—Fifty years ago there were five banks in Pontiac. A year or two later there was not one. It is something of a mathematical problem thus: If it required five banks to do the business of a village of six hundred people (or less), how can two banks do the business for six thousand people? The answer to the conundrum is that the five banks were on paper or carried in men's hats, while the two banks are on bed rock.

—We feel confident that the public will be well pleased with the mechanical execution of the LAKE GEMS, the work of the Gazette job rooms. The Editor is indebted to Mark Walter for much valuable aid, and to the other editors of the Gazette for many courtesies. Mark never tires in doing good works.

—The editor has derived much pleasure from again viewing the scenes (much changed), of early life, and from meeting a few of the representatives of the pioneer stock. Calls upon Mrs. M. A. Hodges, of the Hodges House, and upon Mrs. McConnell and Mrs. Denton, are remembered with especial pleasure.

—Lest the editor might be deemed to have outgrown a family failing which runs at least as far back as a grandmother whose memory is still honored by the few now living who knew her, in seeking to clothe ideas in poetical garb, he has ventured upon the hazardous experiment of a poem. The poem refers to the legend of Orchard lake found on a preceding page, and on page 57 of the Oakland County History.

AVALON.

BY S. B. McCracken.

In the divergent thought of the races of men,
There's a thread of accord that is traceable, when
The key is once found that unlocks the rich store
Of the great treasure-house of their mythical lore.

In the far distant East we are told there once dwelt
The Aryan race, from which sprang the bold Celt;
That in Persia's mild clime, and on India's hot sands,
Are found the deep footprints of the Aryan bands;

That the old Roman soil and the isles of fair Greece
But attest yet again their resolute increase,
While o'er Europe's broad domain there crept far and wide
Theon moving phalanx of the Aryan tide.

To Langlois, and Wilson, and Mueller, belongs,
The quonon for writing the old Vedic songs,
In their own native tongues, so that now is made clear
The one only realm of the mythical sphere.

Mitra, and Vishnu, and Indra, are one,
With Agamemnon, Apollo, and Zeus, the Sun,
While Ushas, Ahana, are driven or drawn
With Penelope, Daphne, the Twilight and Dawn.

So the numberless heroes and heroines of old,
But reflect the same thought in whatever guise told—
The sublime Solar Myth in its many-mued form,
The Dawn and the Twilight, the Sun, Wind and Storm.

Shall we give to the legends of the far eastern clime
A title exclusive to the concept sublime?
No, no! We will point for our lovely Lake Land
A picture as brilliant as the East can command.

There lies hid in the story of Me-nah-sa-gor-ning,
The Sun and the Twilight, the Dawn of the morning;
For I thus read the legend that is told of the isle
That adorns as a dimple the lake's brightest smile.

The chieftain who died was not blood, bone, or clay,
But the Sun, which ideally dies every day;
The maiden, the Twilight, which, deranged and forlorn,
As the Dawn, seeks her lover to herald the morn.

The tribe that so cruelly murdered the maid,
Were the stars, which, outshining, hrew Twilight in shade;
Then the tribe is destroyed by the Great Spirit's decree,
For at coming of Dawn the pale starlight must flee.

The maiden henceforth holds the tribe at command,
So long as the water shall flow o'er the land,
For as Twilight, she summons them forth for the night,
And as Dawn bids them pale by her own greater light.

That the rite must be done from sunset to sunrise,
Is an order at once both convenient and wise,
And a consort is found for the canoe of the tale
In Odysseus' ship without rudder or sail.

Here, then, is the myth of our Western Lake Land,
As companion to those of the far Eastern strand,
But midway we find in old Britain's folk lore
The story of Arthur and of Avalon shore.

We recite not the legend in wearisome lay,
But the tragic event of the one fatal day,
When the chief of the Knights of the Round Table band
Lay wounded and bleeding by a parricide's hand.

For his wounds the kind Fates pour'd sweet balm on his head,
And bore him away in the ship of the dead—
In the mystical ship without rudder or sail on,
To the island of apple-trees, land of Avalon!

The land of Avalon! Fabled land until now,
You rest as a jewel on Orchard Lake's brow,
And King Arthur the Celt, exiled from his hall,
Still lives in the Chieftain who is Chief over all.

Ring out the glad psalms! Make way, and give room!
Strew flowers, deck altars, for the bride and the groom—
This day shall be wed by the Dawn of the Morning
The isles of Avalon and Me-nah-sa-gor-ning!

NOTE.—The version which I have given of the legend of the island is fully sustained by comparative mythology. In a little work, "Samscrit and its Kindred Literatures," by Laura E. Poor, the correspondence of the myths peculiar to the peoples belonging to the Aryan family, is clearly traced. Our Indians of course bear no known relation to the Aryans, but the legend (admitting it to be of Indian origin) clearly belongs, I think, with the group that is found with the Aryan families. The eastern myths, taken in a literal sense, sometimes become cruel and monstrous. Interpreted, they lose this character wholly. The legend of Me-nah-sa-gor-ning, read with any approach to literalness, awakens only disgust at the thought of occasional nocturnal surreptions of a dead body. As asolar myth it is as pure as the sun. But I do not wish to make an argument in support of a theory. The coincidence of the identical meaning of Avalon and Me-nah-sa-gor-ning afforded an opportunity for a play of the fancy which no one in an effort to write poetry would permit to escape. As to phantom ships, the author above quoted says, page 188: "These mysterious ships come into every mythology. The good ship Skidbladnir in Teutonic, the ship which bears Arthur in Celtic mythology; they sail, and they sail without rigging or tackle, and they reach their destined haven."

S. B. McC.

PONTIAC, MICH., August, 1886.

— THE —
Pontiac National Bank,
PONTIAC, MICHIGAN.

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W. G. HINMAN, T. N. TURK,
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First National Bank,
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100 Ebony Curtain Poles, Brass Mounted, at 50 cents each.
All-wool Tricots, 50 cents a yard.
Four-Button warranted Kids, 95 cents.
Picot edge Ribbons, all shades, at very low prices.
Black Silk Brocade Velvets, \$1.75.
Big Line Floor Oil Cloths.
Cottage Carpets, 25 cents.
40-inch All-wool Cashmeres, in all shades, 50 cents a yard.
Big drive in yard wide Cotton, at 5 cents.
Lonsdale Cambric, 10 cents.
Florence Knitting Silk, 25 cents a ball.
Flannel, Blankets Shawls, Hosiery and Broadhead Dress Goods, All Cheap.
1,000 four-quart pans, 5 cents each.
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No soft solder or blarney; but straight talk and everything Cheap at

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The Popular Shoe Dealers, if you want Fine Footwear. Large Stock of Ladies' and Gents' Fine Shoes, all widths, at popular prices.
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While contingencies have much to do with success or failure in business, very much depends on the management of business enterprise and habits of life. Lack of energy, and indifference to the study of the laws of trade and investment, are the prominent causes of failure. The relative few who succeed in business, do so by a thorough knowledge of, and the saving management and care of details. It is a trite but true saying, "take care of the pennies, and the dollars will take care of themselves." Few business treasuries become depleted by a flood of disaster, but by leakage which drives many an enterprise to a condition of insolvency. Pontiac, like all other cities or communities, has had her successful business men. Among the number is Thomas Turk, who came to Pontiac in December, 1837, with a five franc piece in his pocket, and went to work on a farm at \$50 per year. After working four months he joined a government surveying party in northern Michigan, where he remained until 1841, when he opened a small grocery store on the ground now occupied by Henry Venhoven, with \$130 capital, a business he followed until 1877, when he transferred his stock and trade to his sons, N. T., W. G. and G. H. Turk, known as the Turk Bros., who probably did as large a grocery and crockery trade as any firm in the interior of Michigan. It can be said of the father, Thomas Turk, that he has built more buildings in the city than any man in it, having built from the foundation forty stores and houses, among them some of the best in the town. He at present rents thirty-two pieces of property, and is the heaviest taxpayer in the county, the kind of capitalists every city needs.

Last spring G. H., the youngest of the Turk brothers, withdrew from the firm, and in June last embarked in the clothing trade, as successor to A. Kudner, replenishing the stock to one of the largest and best in the county. During short time he has been in trade, his patronage constantly increased, and he is now respected and recognized among the prominent successful business men of the city. The trade was new to him he brought to venture a thorough practical knowledge of the laws governing trade and investment some ten years experience in the management of the Turk Bros. extensive outfit. By a mutual understanding he took the outside work in visiting the markets, and buying most of the embraced supplies for their large business in groceries and crockery. With experience abundant capital, he was a formidable competitor in the trade. By cheap buying, the variety of goods suitable to the wants of the people, and selling at low prices, he has built up a large and successful business, anticipating the wants of the winter goods, and the people look for one of the best selected stocks ever

Lewis & Crofoot,

Drugs,
Groceries,
Glass,
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You will find a complete line of

Seasonable Dry Goods,

New and Desirable. All Wool Dress Goods of different shades and qualities, a nice line of

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A full line, and the Best Qualities for the price to be found in this market.

COLORS CASHMERES,

All Wool, cheaper than ever offered in this market.

Many special bargains on our **Bugain Count r.**

All solicited to call and examine our goods. J. J. GREEN.

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HARDWARE!

Coal and Cook Stoves a Specialty.

The seasons come and go in rapid succession, bringing changes with their contingent demands. The wise man anticipates and prepares for contingencies before they arrive. This duty is peculiarly applicable in business, and is recognized as a duty by business men who lay in a stock to meet the demands of the season and the wants of the people.

Wormley & Alexander realize that the fall and winter is approaching, when the fires will have to be kindled; they also realize that fuel is a large item of expense to householders, with a pecuniary appreciation of this fact they have canvassed thoroughly the fuel-saving and heat producing qualities of the different patterns of coal stoves, and can with confidence inform the public and house-holders that they have secured the exclusive sale in Pontiac, of the "Jewett Fancy Base Burner," a new improved pattern which they will guarantee to produce more heat from a given amount of fuel than any stove made.

The advantage of the base burner is in the increased radiating surface heat, and health producing qualities which is secured by a constant draft of cold air entering the stove from the floor, with a circulation that produces a uniform temperature in every part of the room, which is a very important health producing quality in a coal stove.

The firm also carry in stock a large supply of cook stoves and ranges of the S. Jewett & Co. make, which in economy in fuel and culinary merit are unsurpassed by any stoves made in this country. During the three years the firm has been in trade they have sold some five hundred of these stoves, which is a sufficient proof of their heat producing and fuel saving value. Mr. Alexander has for many years devoted his time and attention to the trade and his judgment can be relied on in the selection of Coal and Cook Stoves.

The firm carry a full line of Hardware, employ the best of mechanics, and are prepared at all times to do job work. Don't forget the place, Thurber's old stand.

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No Better Stable in the State.

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All Styles, Sizes and Prices, at

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BIRD & HAMLIN,

Successors to

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The poet says there is nothing in a name, but if the author was writing to-day, and was familiar with the competition in trade, in applying the sentiment to business he would say there is something in a name.

Bird & Hamlin, as successors to C. R. Mabley, in the clothing trade in Pontiac, inherited the prestige of one of the most prosperous and successful clothiers in America.

Among other things they have adopted

The One Price System in all Sales,

which they have never deviated from and still adhere to; it is the fairest way to deal with customers.

They have purchased their Fall Stock early, and in view of the late advance in wool, they have saved quite a large percent by an early deal. They are now receiving their fall stock of ready made clothing, cloths, hats, caps, and furnishing goods; in the latter they have the exclusive control of the genuine Sawyer all-wool suits made expressly for their handling.

Their Merchant Tailoring Department is under the management of a skilled and tasty cutter, and stocked with the best makes of cassimeres and worsted suiting ever brought to Pontiac, and with Peter Betzing's shears and tape, they will guarantee a fit every time.

They do not make a big blow or warrant satinets suits to be all wool, but will at all times render an equivalent for every dollar invested. They carry the largest stock of ready made clothing in the county; overcoats made of foreign and domestic goods, Kerseys, Meltons, Beavers, Astrachans, Venetians and other leading lines of cloths.

Both members of this firm have had a long experience in the trade and with a reputation that has borne the test of years of active business.

When you are in the City call and see one of the largest, best selected and cheapest stocks of clothing and furnishing goods ever offered to the people of Oakland County.

All goods as represented and at one price all.

W. S. ALBERTSON

Keeps apace with the times in supplying the Public with new goods in his line.

Fine Wall Paper

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*Hammocks and Croquet Sets in Season,
Gold Pens and Pencils.*

Best Assortment of Stationery in Oakland Co.

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On Our Upper Floor our line of Ladies' Cloaks and Garments in all the newest fashions will be found very attractive.

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Curtains are also a Specialty in our fine show rooms up stairs. We are the only establishment in the Dry Goods Trade in this city, having **Fine, Airy, Spacious Show Rooms** up stairs. During the winter season the store will always be found well warmed and lighted, with a competent and well informed and **Experienced Corps of Clerks**, always civil and obliging and at all times willing and ready to wait on customers with nimbleness, swiftness, speed, celerity, dexterity and dispatch. **No drones or laggards** employed at **The Beehive** but all are willing to do their best to render the store pleasant, agreeable and attractive.

The Prices are always the best consistent with good value stock being very frequently replenished hence few remnants being permitted to accumulate, is noted for its cleanliness, which is frequently noted by our customers.

We solicit the favor of do not consider the show burden—in fact an honor regardless of purchase.

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